

leman had been in the habit, for three or four years, of taking his in one of the rooms of the House. He did not know whether he had been fish, but probably he had—(Hear, hear.)—and no complaint had been made of that. In fact he (Mr. C.) had done so as a matter of convenience in view of business arrangements. He thought he had fully answered the hon. member.

Mr. Powell regretted that the hon. member of this motion should have read from a newspaper an extract that might have been considered personal to the hon. commissioner of Crown Lands. He regretted, also, that the remarks had been of rather a discouraging character, and that the subject had not been confined to what he considered to be the real question at issue, viz: whether the public should be excluded from public offices or not. Upon his arrival in this city he found it necessary to go to the Crown Lands office to transact business which had been confided to him by numbers of his constituents. Upon his arrival there he found that he was denied admission.—An order had been given by the Commissioner by which the public were excluded. He was, however, invited by the secretary, or some person connected with the department, to enter the Commissioner's office, but he was informed that any business he had to do might be done through him, and that he would be happy to attend to it.—The speaker said that whilst willing to admit the truth of some of the Commissioner's statements, he was not prepared to adopt the sentiments enunciated by that honorable gentleman. The Commissioner of Crown Lands has attempted to justify the closing of his department to the public, and says that since the introduction of the new system, more information has been given them under the old order of things. He says that 414 inquiries were answered in two weeks under the new system. This does not bear in the slightest degree on the point in question. This large number of applications is, to a great degree, accounted for by the large influx of members of Parliament. The speaker said that the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had not established it as a fact that by the new system, more questions were answered than under the old system. He said that he himself had from twenty to twenty-five matters relative to Crown Lands confided to his care by his constituents, matters in which he had no personal interest. They were varied in their character, and were connected with several departments of the Crown Lands Office. When he reached the ante-room it was full of applicants. If he could have gone to different rooms and obtained the desired information by personal application, he would have finished the business much sooner than he did. The hon. Commissioner cites the case of a speculator in Crown Lands, who under the old system, kept one of his clerks engaged for several hours. He would ask the hon. gentleman if the same might not as likely happen now? If an individual, under the present order of things, must write out the particulars of his case, is it not consistent that more time should be consumed than before? The hon. gentleman tells the House that over a thousand letters were under the old system, written in his name without his knowledge. Might not the same thing happen now as then? The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands says that in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the inquiries are unimportant ones with which he has nothing to do. Yet he is to take the charge of all this business in his own hands. Applicants are kept waiting in the room for a long time, a thing which places members of Parliament in a humiliating position to himself as well as to his constituents. The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands tells us that many maps, books and papers have been defaced and destroyed. The speaker thought it extraordinary that the head of a department should thus publicly cast reflection on his subordinates. If he had clerks in his employ not to be confided in, it was his duty to discharge them. The Commissioner says that the clerks were in the habit of leaving the office at lunch time. Shall they then be locked up, or shall they be dictated to as to how and where they shall eat their lunch. The speaker said he had but one opinion of the whole subject. He believed the present system to be a violation of public rights, and not calculated to advance the public interest.

Mr. Galt wished to speak a word respecting the efficiency of the Crown Land Department. He could heartily concur in many of the remarks which had fallen from the hon. Commissioner. Many important improvements had been introduced into the department. It was absolutely necessary that the head of the department should be acquainted with everything connected with its affairs. He was disposed to admit this, but the system introduced might be carried to a point where difficulties would occur. There are certain points where improvements might be made without departing from the rule now laid down. Information respecting lands for sale, which is an important part of the work of the department, might in most cases, be given without any writing or without the Commissioner being informed of anything of it. Much of the difficulty in the Crown Land Department arises from the unnecessary amount of labour imposed upon it. The Committee on the subject stated, that several modifications might be introduced into the department with advantage. He understood that the whole of the Crown Land agents' accounts, had not been audited, and had no vouchers. This had been reported to the House.—Over \$1,000,000 had passed through the hands of these agents, and it was proper that they should be audited. He considered the system established by the Commissioner of Crown Lands a necessary one, but it might still be advantageously modified.

Mr. Duffresne expressed his astonishment to find that the hon. member from Glenora, who had always been a great Reformer, was opposed to a reform in the Crown Lands Department. He (Mr. D.) would give great credit to the hon. Commissioner for the improvements he had introduced. He thought the hon. member from Glenora would be very sorry for saying that the subordinates in a public office ought to be allowed to make reports independent of their superior officer. This was throwing away the principle of a responsible government, and such doctrine would not be sustained either in the House or out of it.

Mr. MacDonald said that Mr. Spragge's view as to the exclusion of all inquiries, was in fact an opinion had been asked for on the subject, and he could not see the difference between written evidence and evidence viva voce.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon said that it was the rule for subordinates to ask leave of absence in order to give evidence.

Mr. Duffresne remarked that the hon. member from Glenora had read from a newspaper that an hon. gentleman of this House had demanded admittance to the Crown Land office, contrary to the rules. He ought to find the doors locked. The hon. gentleman alluded to had rushed through the different rooms to the head of the department. He had acted in such a way that he ought not to brag of it in the public press. If all applicants were like that one, the hon. Commissioner should have better locks on his doors. The speaker was of opinion that if the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands found great abuses in his department it was his duty to remedy them. He then went on to speak of the facilities formerly offered for the stealing of notes and memoranda, by which a speculator might realize a large amount of money.—Many times we find lands in the hands of unknown people, and this course of things results in driving many to seek for land in the States. It was time that a stop was put to this. The House should give the hon. Commissioner great credit for his improvements, and he believed they would maintain him in the course he had taken.

Mr. Robinson thought that the subject was discussed in a wrong light, as if it were only of yesterday. Complaints as loud as the present ones had been made for twenty years. It was not fair to condemn the system till it had been fairly tried. He thought the hon. member from Glenora had stated his case a little too strong. The office was not closed. True it was not agreeable that the public should have access to every room. There is the Sale Room where an answer can be had in five minutes. The speaker said that he would even advocate a more stringent course when a department was so entangled in difficulties. Like the merchant in similar circumstances, he thought the best way to straighten up was to close the doors and take account of stock, after which we can open again. The principal complaint had been regarding the buying of land. A man with the money in his pocket cannot buy land at the office of the department. This is a well known fact. It is only actual settlers who can obtain lands. Another reason of the difficulty of the hon. Commissioner's labours was the partial occupation of his time with his duties as a member of Parliament. He thought that the House should encourage the hon. Commissioner in his reformatory measures.

Mr. Murray said that he supposed he was the member alluded to in the newspaper paragraph quoted by the hon. member from Glenora. He denied any connection with it whatever. He was of opinion, however, that the business of the Crown Lands Department might be done with open doors. The hon. commissioner casts the reflection on all who enter this department, of cheating the public. And ill-natured people might say that he (the Commissioner) locked his doors for the purpose of indulging in private speculation. He considered it morally impossible for two applicants to keep the clerks busy all day. The system now introduced was tried in Montreal. Indignation was expressed at the course taken, and the Commissioner opened his doors. He was confident that more information could be obtained in half an hour by direct conversation than could be obtained in two days by the new system. People are obliged to sit in the ante-room till his lordship condescends to receive them. Whereas if an opportunity was offered to make one question, the result would be sufficiently satisfactory.

Mr. Solicitor General Smith said that the Crown Lands Department was not a popular one. The Commissioner is making innovations on the old system, and those who have had the run of the department are jealous of their old privileges. The act of 1853 did not work well. Under its provisions only actual settlers can purchase lands. It is the state of the law which makes the department unpopular. He was free to confess that, having seen the working of the new system, he was convinced of its utility. He spoke then of the objections to be urged against clerks making reports independent of their superior officer. If the Commissioner examined all the affairs of the department, the public would be better satisfied of the faithful performance of the labours of the department. He said that he had seen the beneficial results of the new system. It has been stated that the office was shut up. The Commissioner has never refused an interview with any one on business. One of the hon. members has alluded to the waiting in the ante-room. The Commissioner has adopted the excellent rule of "each man in his turn." He was proud to hear the Commissioner say that each man in his turn would be attended to. He did not consider the present as the proper time to discuss the general subject of the Crown Lands.

Mr. MacDonald said that he gave much credit to the hon. Commissioner for his reforms. He trusted that the denial of the honorable member from Hastings would be satisfactory to the hon. gentleman. The hon. Commissioner complains that his clerks did not attend to their duties. His reforms in this respect entitle him to great credit. He (the speaker) never expects the hon. Commissioner to be a mere cypher in the department. It was desirable that he should revise the accounts and business of the office. But it is to be expected that he can report on all the minute details of the department? No. He must have men under him in whom he can place confidence, who shall make the preliminary reports.—Ninety-nine out of a hundred questions are preliminary ones which may be answered without the interference of the head of the department. It was quite clear that an assistant Commissioner was needed. The present reform was not one calculated to give satisfaction to the people of Canada. As regards the loss of maps and books, there is no office which is not exposed, in some degree, to pilfering. He believed that the present discussion would awaken public opinion. He thought that in some respects the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands must make some changes in order to satisfy public opinion.

Mr. Wilson said the rule was to exclude all to exclude all inquiries. It was in fact an opinion had been asked for on the subject, and he could not see the difference between written evidence and evidence viva voce.

At this stage of the discussion Mr. MacDonald withdrew his motion, and the House took a recess till 7 1/2 p.m.

Suppression of Intemperance.
On motion of Mr. Dorion (Montreal), The House went again into committee on the mode of granting Tavern Licenses. Mr. Bellingham in the chair.

The first resolution being moved, Mr. Hartman said he had given notice of his intention to move the restriction of the bill to be founded on those resolutions to Lower Canada, and to introduce a bill embodying the Prohibitory principle, for Upper Canada.

Mr. Devitt considered the House was going in the wrong direction, when it kept on licensing what caused more loss of life and misery, than war or pestilence. The resolutions now proposed were of no use in the world.

Mr. Felton moved that the words, "in less quantities than three gallons," be struck out.

Mr. Mackenzie commented on the inconsistencies of the hon. member for Wolfe (Mr. Felton). Last year, that gentleman was for no liquor at all. Now he was for good liquor, and plenty of it. (Laughter.) He considered the state of this question as another illustration of the difficulty of legislating, while the present Union existed. He approved, however, of the proposition of the hon. member for North York (Mr. Hartman), and he could not suppose any difficulty would be thrown in the way, when it appeared from the vote of last week, that two-thirds of the Upper Canada members wanted the Maine Law for Upper Canada.

Dr. Masson.—But they shall get it.

Mr. Mackenzie was sure that they would get it. It was calculated to raise mankind in the scale of existence, and it would be sure to come in the end. Like his hon. friend on his right (Mr. De Witt), he had no faith in the license system. It was a similar attempt, on the part of the Pope, to license what was evil and wrong, that started up Martin Luther, and brought the Reformation. (Hear, hear, and cries of order.)

Dr. Fortier said that the Upper Canadians had to be whipped and spurred into morality—but the Lower Canadians were kept in by their religious faith, and did not require a Maine Law. The *Globe* and *Messenger* were always attacking Lower Canadian institutions, and trying to impose their own notions on Lower Canada—but the people of Lower Canada never acted in that way.

Mr. Gould said he had no confidence in the license system, and opposed Mr. Felton's amendment.

Dr. Clarke considered that the reason why the License Law had failed in Upper Canada, was that it was in the hands of the Municipalities. It would work better, if placed in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Gould said that in Upper Canada, it had only been for the last five years that it had been in the hands of the municipalities.

Mr. Loranger was of opinion that Mr. Felton had wisely given up the Prohibitory Law, being conscientiously convinced that public opinion was against it, and that it had failed where it had been tried in the neighbouring States. He preferred Mr. Felton's resolutions to those of Mr. Dorion.

Mr. Powell was opposed to making any distinction in the legislation on this subject between Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Felton's amendment was then put and lost.

An amendment by Mr. Powell to substitute 5 gallons for 3, as the quantity under which a license was required, was carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron proposed an amendment, vesting the power of granting licenses not in the Municipal Councils, but in License Inspectors appointed by the Municipalities.

Mr. Felton opposed the principle of the appointment of License Inspectors resting with the municipal councils.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald was of opinion that License Inspectors should not be appointed directly or indirectly by the people, but that they should be officers receiving salaries and appointed by the Government. He believed that this would secure a more efficient inspection of all places selling spirits.

Mr. Gamble would not admit that our present system had failed. The licenses under the old system were granted by the magistrates, who were not appointed by the popular vote. But he believed the system was much better now than then. He was in favour, however, of having the Inspectors appointed, not directly by the people, but by the municipal bodies, and he would also like a minimum rate fixed, below which licenses would not be granted.

Mr. Cameron's amendment was then put and carried.

Some other amendments having been made,

Mr. Hartman moved that any bill to be founded on these resolutions be restricted in its operation to Lower Canada. In addition to what he had said a little while ago, he remarked that the system laid down in those resolutions was already in force in the whole of it, in operation in Upper Canada. If it were carried, he would follow it up with the introduction of a Prohibitory Bill for Upper Canada.

The members having divided to the right and left on Mr. Hartman's motion, a majority was found in its favour.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions as amended.

Having been read a first and a second time, the further consideration of these resolutions was deferred till to-morrow.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Africa."

SANDY HOOK, March 8.
The steamship *Africa* has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of 2nd ult.

The steamship *Pacific* has not been heard of since she left.

The new British loan had all been taken by the Rothschilds.

The Peace Conference it was supposed would meet on the day the *Africa* left.

The anxiety was daily increasing as to the rumours.

Nothing further had transpired respecting difficulties with America, except that the London *Advertiser* professes to know that Mr. Dallas has very stringent instructions.

London, Saturday.—It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicoloff.

Paris Editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conference lasts.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT.—The *Brokers' Circular* gives a decline of the week about 1-6th, chiefly on middle and lower qualities on account of large arrivals; sales of the week 5,000 bales.

BRADSTRETS.—Wheat and flour reported a shade dearer and firmly held. Corn in good demand at 1s advance. Lard firm, in good request at 5 1/2s. Beef more lively at last week's prices. Nothing in pork. Bacon in good demand. Produce markets; naval stores quiet. Wheat has rather improved enquiry during the week, and the finer descriptions of American had brought 2d more. Red quoted firm at 10s a 10s 6d; White 10s 6d a 11s 3d.

Cotton has been sold to a fair extent at full prices. Western Caud 34s a 35s; Penn and Bal 36s a 37s 6d; Ohio 37s 6d a 38s 6d.

Holders of Indian Corn have shown less disposition to meet the market, buyers have to comply with an advance of 6d a 1s per quarter; Mixed 35s; Yellow 35s 3d a 36s; White 34s 6d a 35s.

Nothing done in Pork for want of stock. Bacon moving off pretty freely on arrival at 50s a 52s.

Land quoted 34s a 55s, with sales of 2,000 tons.

Asbes; sales had been made on last week's rates.

London money market tight. Consols fluctuating considerably; closing at 91—American Stocks quiet.

The London Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue inactive.

American Flour quoted 37s a 40s per barrel.

Sufferings of the French Army.
For some time past the lamentable state of the troops under Pelissier has been alluded to by the correspondents. The plain statement which follows is given by a British non-commissioned officer writing to the *Birmingham Journal*, under date of Sebastopol, January 5:—

"To-day was very fine. About three o'clock a strong wind blew, and it froze very hard, which soon made us bottom up. Of course we do not feel the cold; but you would pity the poor French. They are eternally dragging fuel from Sebastopol. They are miserably clad and I think are worse fed. Every hour of the day there are some of them looking for biscuit. Our men pity them, and are very kind. Our sentries have orders not to allow them in the camp, because some were in the habit of selling cognac, which caused some of our men to get drunk. But the poor French manage to elude the sentries occasionally, and introduce them into the camp. They, of course, do not feel the cold; but you would pity the poor French. They are eternally dragging fuel from Sebastopol. They are miserably clad and I think are worse fed. Every hour of the day there are some of them looking for biscuit. Our men pity them, and are very kind. 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Municipal Loans.—Mr. Atkins enquired of the Ministry whether it is their intention to enforce payment of the interest already due on Loans effected by municipalities from the Municipal Loan Fund?

Hon. Mr. Drummond said it was (hear, hear), and he wished to say that in Upper Canada, the payments had been made very regularly.

CANADA.

Trade of Upper Canada.

During 1855, the Treaty of June 1851, which brought about a partial reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States has been in full operation, and its effects have been sensibly demonstrated, by the largely increased exports of agricultural products, and the immense imports of free goods, which the trade returns of 1855 exhibit. The exports of Toronto for 1855, being \$1,616,000 against \$1,095,000 in 1854, and the imports at Oswego from Canada being \$12,010,663 in 1855, against \$2,819,217 in 1854; increase over \$9,000,000. The operation of this law has also had the effect of largely increasing the production of many of our staple exports, by affording at all seasons, a steady, quick and active cash demand for all the products of the farm and the forest. This stimulus to increased production and active demand will doubtless continue, with the operation of reciprocity, as long as the Eastern States continue to be importers of a large portion of their food, even though the Canadian producer and exporter may not find every year as profitable as the one just closed. The Toronto Council of Trade recently remarked that in return for a reciprocity the Americans would have been compelled through their necessities to grant, Canada has allowed them the free navigation of our canals and the St. Lawrence, while allowing them to exclude our boats and shipping from their canals and inland waters. If a provision had been made for the admission of Canadian bottoms to American registers, an almost incalculable impediment would have been given to the progress of yet undeveloped trade of Canadian land, lying along the east and southern shores of Lake Huron, as well as to the already established ship-building ports of Canada.

A Bankrupt Law.

The Toronto Council of Trade is of opinion that a Bankrupt Law should be enacted, for the protection of the creditor and debtor; because when a man commits an act of bankruptcy, the honest creditor should be protected from the undue preferences which are so frequent in the absence of legislative control; and because it is unjust that a man who through the vicissitudes of trade, over which he may have no control, becomes deprived of the means of liquidating the liabilities of such trade, should be delinquent from the possibility of every bettering his condition, should any creditor refuse to grant him a discharge.

A gentleman of this city sends the following:—"Never," says a friend, "have I seen so much drunkenness as during the last few days in Canada West. In one village I saw within a few minutes, at least, thirty men furiously drunk." It is fearful to think of the inroads intemperance is making in the ranks of moderate drinkers, and especially amongst young men. Every Temperance organization must bestir itself to resist the mighty evil; and foremost in assailing the drinking customs of society, should be the Christian Church.—*Montreal Witness.*

CLERGY RESERVES.—The Inspector General has stated in Parliament, that the total sum paid to the various claimants on the Clergy Reserve Funds amounted to \$237,981, leaving a balance divisible amongst the Municipalities amounting to \$232,353. The sums actually paid out were, to the Church of England, \$245,614; Church of Scotland, \$103,424; Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$22,243; Wesleyan \$29,768; Roman Catholic \$20,932.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The wretch who placed the obstructions across the Great Western Railroad track at Flamboro' a short time since has confessed to the perpetration of the act, and is committed for trial. His only motive he stated was revenge for being put off the cars on account of non-payment of his fare.

SPY.—Mr. Caution let out a secret last Wednesday. He assured the House that there were [government] spies in his and every other department.

The staple article of export from Canada is Wheat. Over a million of people in Upper Canada produced a crop of 12,032,852 bushels in 1854, and 12,982,115 in 1855. Under a million people in Lower Canada sowed some year 427,111 acres, and the product was 3,075,868 bushels, chiefly of an inferior quality to that of Upper Canada. L.C. requires to import millions of flour for domestic use—U.C. exports millions of bushels, importing large quantities of taxable goods.

LOTTERY BILLS.—We are glad to observe that Mr. Hillyard Cameron has introduced a bill for the suppression of lotteries, which will, we hope, have the effect of destroying these pests of society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin Democracy pays Chicago the following compliment:—"Men are getting rich faster, and living higher, and drinking more, and going to the devil generally by a shorter road in Chicago, than in any place I have seen out West."

DESTRUCTIVE.—Mr. Aiken, who was beaten by Mr. Banks, inherited a fortune of more than a million of dollars. Mr. Banks saved his time as a machinist, and in not today worth \$2,000 in the world. Mr. Aiken owns 1000 slaves. Mr. Banks has a wife and two children, and worked twenty years of his life in a machine shop! Mr. Aiken repaid the slave power! Mr. Banks the free market and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks!—*Albany Journal.*

A Syracuse paper says that a gentleman of that city, who lately returned from the south, saw on Sunday a coachman at church, chained to the wheel of the carriage, the chain being around the poor fellow's neck, and then fastened to the carriage, so as to prevent his escape. His master was inside partaking of the sacrament.

The Roman Catholics are importing negro children from the interior of Africa, for the purpose of instructing them. They are, after a short time, to be distributed among various religious communities in France, Germany and Italy, to receive their education.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.—During 1855, there were seventy-three battles fought, or more than one a week, with an average loss of a thousand men killed in each, excluding those who have fallen by disease or in skirmishes, those who died in the hospital or the ambulance, the wounded and disabled, the maimed, missing, and prisoners. As the number left dead upon the field is usually only about one-fourth the entire loss in a battle, the number swept out of existence must have been about 300,000—the bloodiest year since that in which the battle of Waterloo occurred.

IRON IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. Archibald an extensive landed proprietor of Nova Scotia, having discovered a valuable iron mine on one of his estates in that country, has conceived the idea of appropriating its proceeds to the purposes of the War Department. A 6-pounder gun has been cast from a sample of the metal, and this he has conveyed to England. The gun has gone through a process of trial at the proof-but at Woolwich and stood some good tests well. The metal is considered to be capable of as much resistance as any of our service gun and mortar materials heretofore in use. Mr. Archibald has consequently laid a proposal before the commanding-officer of the Royal Gun-factory Department at Woolwich Arsenal to enable him to work his mine under a contract to supply the British Government alone.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.—The New York Times lets of the following:—"As women are naturally teachers, they might succeed in the pulpit; and as they are the best of nurses when pain and anguish wring the brow, they might succeed as physicians; but as a lawyer, oh! gentle Portia! oh, hard-featured Sally Brass! take any shape but this and you may preserve the love, the respect, and the confidence of the sterner sex; but a female lawyer—bawh!"

Testimony from the Bench.

The Judges of England are now uniting in the most startling testimony against the Liquor Traffic. The following impressive passage is from a charge to the Grand Jury, by the Recorder of Hull—Samuel Warren Esq. The same gentleman is better known as the author of "Ten Thousand a Year."

"Intemperance and ignorance were, he urged the two mighty evils at the root of all our other evils." He continued as follows:—"Would that a holy crusade could be set on foot, a national movement, against these two evils, and that the people of this country should be taught to regard intemperance as a crime, and drunkenness as a disgrace, and that they should be taught to regard the means of liquidating the liabilities of such trade, should be delinquent from the possibility of every bettering his condition, should any creditor refuse to grant him a discharge."

A New York judge has decided that negro minstrelsy is unlawful. One Sharp and his troupe were fined \$25 for performing. In the language of the court, "They appeared dressed and disguised as negroes, and one of them as a wench in Bloomer costume. They sang negro songs, performed dances in a grotesque manner, gave mock psychological lectures, and mesmerized each other, and performed feats with chairs on their heads." The court was of opinion that such performances came under the head of mountebankery, and thus rendered the perpetrators liable to the fine of \$25, inflicted by the first section of the law for the "prevention and punishment of immorality and disorderly practices."

The Produce Market.

We still suffer under the decline of the markets in Canada; but as the price is still high in New York the great discrepancy is probably caused by the difficulty in transportation during the winter, and we may anticipate very high prices in Broadbills until the next harvest. We believe that much of the flour manufactured in the States during the past season, will be found of an inferior quality, the grain having been a great deal damaged in saving. Serious complaints have been already made in France of the bad quality of the purchases made in Chicago and other western ports last autumn. In fact we believe that the wheat of the west is generally of far less value than that produced in Canada, and the more eastern States. By reference to the subjoined list of prices it will be seen that oats have become somewhat cheaper, but other articles remain about the same.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, March 12, 1856.
Fall Wheat 6s 6d; Spring Wheat 4s 6d; Oats 2s 6d; Barley 3s 6d; Potatoes 2s 6d; Corn 1s 6d; Hay 1s 6d; Eggs 1s 6d; Butter 1s 6d; Cheese 1s 6d; Lard 1s 6d; Tallow 1s 6d; Soap 1s 6d; Candles 1s 6d; Sugar 1s 6d; Tea 1s 6d; Coffee 1s 6d; Spices 1s 6d; Herbs 1s 6d; Fruits 1s 6d; Vegetables 1s 6d; Flowers 1s 6d; Seeds 1s 6d; Grains 1s 6d; Roots 1s 6d; Stems 1s 6d; Leaves 1s 6d; Barks 1s 6d; Resins 1s 6d; Gums 1s 6d; Oils 1s 6d; Fats 1s 6d; Waxes 1s 6d; Beeswax 1s 6d; Honey 1s 6d; Milk 1s 6d; Cream 1s 6d; Butter 1s 6d; Cheese 1s 6d; Lard 1s 6d; Tallow 1s 6d; Soap 1s 6d; Candles 1s 6d; Sugar 1s 6d; Tea 1s 6d; Coffee 1s 6d; Spices 1s 6d; Herbs 1s 6d; Fruits 1s 6d; Vegetables 1s 6d; Flowers 1s 6d; Seeds 1s 6d; Grains 1s 6d; Roots 1s 6d; Stems 1s 6d; Leaves 1s 6d; Barks 1s 6d; Resins 1s 6d; Gums 1s 6d; Oils 1s 6d; Fats 1s 6d; Waxes 1s 6d; Beeswax 1s 6d; Honey 1s 6d; Milk 1s 6d; Cream 1s 6d; Butter 1s 6d; Cheese 1s 6d; Lard 1s 6d; Tallow 1s 6d; Soap 1s 6d; Candles 1s 6d; Sugar 1s 6d; Tea 1s 6d; Coffee 1s 6d; 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